

THE TREACHERY OF THE NATIVES.

Further Details of the Assault on the Cable Repair Party at Escalante.

AFFAIR TO BE INVESTIGATED

Philippine Courts Re-established. Revives Spanish System With Some Exceptions.

MANILA, May 29.—Captain Tilley, of the signal corps, with a detachment made up of other members of the corps, landed at Escalante on the island of Negros, to pick up and repair the cable. The natives had a white flag flying over the cable house when the party landed. The latter, however, were no sooner on shore than they were fired upon by the natives. They at once took to the water and a number of them were picked up by a boat, but Captain Tilley and two natives of the party are missing. General Smith with a detachment of troops has started on board a gunboat, to investigate the affair. The transports Senator and Ohio arrived to-day.

MANILA, May 29.—An order has been issued re-establishing the Philippine courts that have been closed since the American occupation. It revives all the Spanish system not conflicting with the sovereignty of the United States. The chief justice is Cayetano Arrellano. The associates of the civil branch are Manuel Arana, Colonel Crowder and Gregorio Aranilla. The justices of the criminal branch are Raymundo Melliza, Ambrosio Ranzano, Julio Loreto, Major Young and Captain Burkholder. The attorney general is Floriano Torres. This corresponds with the American supreme court.

The oath prescribed begins: "I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America," etc.

The Filipino members are all prominent lawyers.

Spanish will be the official language of the courts. There has been agitation among the local British and American business men and American lawyers who came to the Philippines to make fortunes to have the English code and language adopted, but Major General Cisneros concluded that it would be unwise, even if practicable, to upset long usage. He thought it was best to give the natives the courts the language to which they have been accustomed. The Spaniards, however, proved a stumbling-block to obtaining good men, the highest being only \$500. The Spanish judges received fees, which are abolished. All the judges are representative men.

The correspondents of a New York newspaper have been disbarred for fabricating an interview with General Lawton, dated Manila, May 23, and for trading the censorship.

The steamer El Cano has arrived here from the island of Guam bringing the Filipinos who were exiled there by the Spaniards for participating in the old rebellion.

Frightfully Mutilated.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The steamer China, from Hong Kong, Yokohama and Honolulu, brings news of the murder of a sailor named George Ryan, near Malolos. His frightfully mutilated body was found April 27 washed to a raft floating in the river. The skull had been crushed and both arms had been cut off at the elbows. Ryan, in 1893, while serving in the provisional army of Hawaii, stole the crown jewels. He was sentenced to a long term, but was pardoned December 31, 1894. He stowed away on a transport for Manila where he entered the army. Ryan was a native of Lexington, Ky., and was about forty-seven years of age.

4,000 OFFICES

Released From the Operations of the Civil Service Rules by President McKinley's Order.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—President McKinley to-day issued the amendments to the civil service rules which he has had under consideration for about a year. It releases from the operation of the civil service about 4,000 offices.

Among such places are the following: Pension examining surgeons, Indians employed in the Indian service not connected with the Indian schools and many places in the engineer department at large, the quartermaster's department at large, the ordnance department at large of the war department. With reference to these places it is provided that they shall be subject to regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of war and approved by the President, thus placing these branches of the service on substantially the same basis as the navy yard service.

Among the other important exemptions from the civil service rules are the following: All deputy collectors of internal revenue who are borne on the rolls as such, and the allowance for whose salaries is approved by the secretary of the treasury; provided, that no person designated as a clerkship, appointment to which is made by the secretary of the treasury, shall be discontinued for the purpose of substituting a deputy collectorship therefor, or for any purpose other than a bona fide reduction of force, and that before such reduction shall be made the reasons therefor shall be given in writing by the collector of the district, and shall be approved by the commissioner of internal revenue and the secretary of the treasury.

Store-keepers and gaugers, whose compensation does not exceed \$3 per day, when actually employed, and whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed \$500 per annum. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the postmaster, authorized by the postmaster general at each postoffice where the re-

ceipts of the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as \$50,000.

Not exceeding one cashier or finance clerk at each of the first class post-offices.

All physicians employed as pension examining surgeons, whether organized in boards or working individually under the direction of the commissioner of pensions, but this order does not include the medical examiners in the pension office.

Any person employed as office or field deputy in the office of a United States marshal.

A BIG RUSH

Of Cuban Troops for a Share of the \$3,000,000 Gratuity—The Opposition Effectually Killed Off.

HAVANA, May 29.—To-day's events in connection with the payment of the Cuban troops' entitled to apply here for a share in the American gratuity have effectually killed off the opposition to the receipt of the bounty by privates. In American military circles it is considered that a fine start has been made and that the opposition is defeated.

Three hundred privates arrived during the day to apply for payment, but though Lieut. Colonel George M. Randall, of the Eighth Infantry, the commissioner superintending the distribution here, kept his office open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. only 112 could be paid during that interval, as each man took up several minutes. Many who brought arms were not on the rolls at all. Nine-tenths of the applicants, however, most of the applicants declining to take any chances in turning the weapons over to the mayor of Havana, evidently believing it would be better to give them direct to the Americans.

All day it was virtually impossible to get through the front door of the office unless the sentry cleared the way. The Cuban officers who on the first day tried to discourage any who were disposed to apply, finding now that the tide of feeling has turned, are offering all the assistance possible to Col. Randall.

At the conclusion of the day's work there were more than 200 who had not been paid. These will have to wait until after the return of the pay car, on June 15, when there will probably be extra days assigned for Havana. To-morrow morning the pay car will leave, carrying money, Col. Randall, his escort, a physician and the paymaster. One thousand posters were sent this afternoon into the province of Pinar del Rio to announce the places and dates of payment. General Brooke gave the order for the printing and Senor Domingo Mendez Capote, secretary of government, sent special messengers to affix the notices in the prominent places.

General Pedro Delgado, commanding the Cuban forces around Guanajay, called his men together to-day, and told them they were disbanded, and ordered them to take their arms and go home. Of the 200, some thirty who were mounted on ponies, said they would ride to Havana and get their money. Thereupon Delgado, who was formerly a notorious bandit, called upon the rest to draw up in line and shoot any man who took the road to Havana. The thirty mounted men gloomily dispersed. They will have an opportunity to receive their share later.

It is said that most of the Cubans, who, though having arms, did not figure in the muster rolls when they applied for payment were furnished with the weapons by friends at Guanabacoa, where many arms had been stored with keepers of grocery shops by people who had purchased them from the Spanish guerrillas and soldiers.

These were given out to enable the holders to secure shares in the American gratuity. Some Cubans undoubtedly entitled to payment, have also obtained arms from the same source, and are thus able to retain the weapons that they used during the war. The disbanded of the troops continues. Twelve hundred men, under the command of General Jacinto Hernandez, who were encamped at San Jose de las Lajas, about twenty-five miles from Havana have been mustered out. They were given certificates of service, redeemable under the first Cuban government. Some of these men were in the Cuban service three and a half years. One party of eighty, living in Santa Clara, started immediately for their homes. The horses of many, however, have died of disease or been killed off, and consequently most of the men go home by trains, which give them free passage.

Will be Elaborately Observed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 29.—Decorations Day will be elaborately observed here, notwithstanding the fact that there are few graves of American soldiers in this part of Cuba. Flags will float at half-mast, a salute will be fired at noon and a regimental band will play a dirge. The Cubans are favorably impressed with the idea of decorating their own soldiers' graves, and will probably do this to some extent.

The Roman Catholics held a jubilee service at El Cobre yesterday, in honor of the return of the jewels recently stolen from the statue of the patron saint of the town of Nuestra Señora de la Caridad, and of the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage.

HAMILTON REPUBLICANS.

Boss Cox Denounced—Contesting Delegations Sent to Convention.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 29.—A largely attended Republican county mass convention was held to-night to protest against the manner in which the Republican county committee selected eighty-six delegates last Saturday to the state convention at Columbus, and to protest against the general management of George B. Cox as an alleged boss in the county. The convention not only selected eighty-six members of a contesting delegation to the state convention, but also adopted a resolution declaring that what is known as the Cox county executive central committee were selected under the Kerner law, that had been declared unconstitutional, and were therefore illegal, and then proceeded to the selection of new county committee and a complete party reorganization in Hamilton county.

The resolutions strongly endorsed the Republican national and state administrations and as strongly denounced the county and city Republican administrations.

Will be Largest in the World.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 29.—The American Steel & Wire Company to-day concluded a deal for the purchase of all the stock of the Shoenberger Horse Shoe Company, recently formed to make and export horseshoes. The proposed plant at Glassport will be abandoned and the property purchased will probably be sold. The output of the Shoenberger Horse Shoe plant of the American Steel & Wire Company, will be increased to about 1,000,000 pairs of horse shoes a year, and it will be the largest horse shoe plant in the world.

THE DREYFUS REVISION.

The Celebrated Case Again Before the Courts—No Excitement Attends.

THE FIRST DAY'S HEARING.

Esterhazy and Henry Warmly Scored for Their Part in the Conspiracy.

PARIS, May 29.—The court of cassation met to-day to hear the debates in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case.

The proceedings commenced at noon. Amid profound silence the president of the civil section of the court read his report on the case. After recalling the conditions under which the prosecution of Dreyfus was instituted in 1894 he dealt with the contradictory evidence of the experts in handwriting and mentioned the protest of innocence by Dreyfus, who said to Lieutenant Colonel Henry:

"This odious accusation is the death of my life. I must have justice done me."

Henry replied that the matter did not come within his competence.

M. Ballot de Beaurup then read a number of eulogistic reports on Dreyfus when the latter was a military school probationer on the general staff, his interrogatory by Lieutenant Colonel Du Paty de Clam, in which Dreyfus persisted in denying having had relations with any foreign embassy and his statement that he had not given any documents to any agent relating to the defence of the country.

The reporter afterwards described the scene in Du Paty de Clam's office in the presence of the chief of detectives, M. Rochefort, and sketched the history of the Dreyfus family.

According to Du Paty de Clam, Dreyfus, when he saw the resemblance to his handwriting exclaimed:

"They have stolen my handwriting."

It was also pointed out that Dreyfus, when the report of Oremes-Chevilles was presented at the court martial, protested he had never seen the 120 short gun used and that he did not know before July of the disposition of the frontier forces. The prisoner also said he had not had a copy of the firing manual, knew nothing of the documents respecting Madagascar and said to the reporter of the court martial:

"I have now been more than six weeks in confinement. I swear I am innocent. The son of an Alsatian president, I abandoned everything to serve France, and I am to-day worthy of leading her soldiers on the battlefield. The martyrdom I suffer is atrocious."

M. Ballot de Beaurup then dealt with the Oremes-Chevilles report and Dreyfus' relations with married women.

Col. Henry's Account.

The report said the first suspicions of Dreyfus emanated from Colonel Fabre, who was struck with the similarity of the word "artillery" in the bordereau and in a document written by Dreyfus.

Continuing the report dealt with Lieutenant Colonel Henry's account of his conversation with Dreyfus when the latter was transferred to the Cherche Midi prison. Dreyfus said:

"It is terrible. I am accused of a frightful thing."

Henry asked of what he was accused and Dreyfus replied:

"I am accused of the crime of high treason."

"The devil!" answered Henry.

"But on what ground?"

"I don't know," said Dreyfus. "I am nearly mad. I would prefer to receive a bullet in the head. I am not guilty. The accusation is the death of my life."

To this Henry said:

"If you are not guilty you must not lose your head. An innocent man is always strong. Have you a family?"

"Yes," replied the prisoner. "A wife and children. I am well off and I must have justice done me."

"That does not come within my competence," was Henry's next remark; "but justice will certainly be done you. Do you know what you are accused of?"

"Yes. I am accused of giving documents to a foreign power."

"What documents?"

"I don't know. Du Paty de Clam only spoke of secret and confidential documents, without further explanation. I replied that during my probation at the general staff office many documents passed through my hands, but that I communicated them to nobody."

The Oremes-Chevilles report concluded with saying that Dreyfus having a supple and very obsequious character, was adapted for espionage.

A Plea for Revision.

M. Ballot de Beaurup then reviewed the judicial history of the case, and said it now rested with the court to pronounce judgment. He upheld the statement that there was sufficient presumption that most serious errors and doubts existed, and that they justified a revision of the case. He had examined the different cases in which the court could annul sentence without re-trial and said that in his opinion the court ought not to consider the idea of annulling the sentence, but should only consider a revision of it. A revision, he contended, was imperative, and in support of his statement, he rehearsed the facts on which the application for a revision was based, among which he included, the culpable machinations of Henry and Du Paty de Clam against Dreyfus the "outrageous scheme" to force the hand of the minister of war and oblige him to prosecute Dreyfus and the "convincing

effects" of their depositions in the court martial. M. Ballot de Beaurup then reviewed Major Count Esterhazy's connection with the case as already known.

After reading M. Mornard's defense, which concluded by maintaining that the material evidence of the bordereau and the moral evidence cropping out during the inquiry pointed not to Dreyfus but to Esterhazy as the culprit, Ballot de Beaurup dealt with the question of motive. He read the police report furnished by M. Givree, the detective, all unfavorable to Dreyfus, and reports of the prefect of police, pointing out that there had been a confusion of Dreyfuses with other officers of the same name who had been mixed up with gambling and disreputable female associations. The latter reports were not produced at the trial in 1894.

M. Ballot de Beaurup then pointed out that Dreyfus could not have acted as a traitor from anger or disappointment, as he had the finest prospects of an excellent military career. On the other hand Esterhazy, the reporter alleged, was a soldier of fortune, always begging from the money lenders.

Esterhazy The Traitor.

Continuing, the reporter read letters written by Esterhazy abusing France and the French army, these producing a deep impression upon the audience. He referred to a letter written by Esterhazy to Baron Rothschild, dated June 21, 1894, to the effect that if his application for money were refused he would have no resources but to kill his family and then to commit suicide. Such, said the reporter, was Esterhazy's language on the eve of the date when the bordereau was "placed." The inference to be drawn was that Esterhazy sought in treason resources necessary to carry on a life of dissipation.

At this point with the evident approval of all who listened, M. Ballot de Beaurup quoted from M. Mornard's statement as follows:

"Although justice has been rendered more or less impotent with regard to Esterhazy by the latter's acquittal of the charge of being the author of the bordereau, it is none the less the duty of the supreme court to restore to liberty an innocent man unjustly condemned."

The court adjourned at half past 6 when very few of the public yet remained in the vicinity. The Republican guards immediately returned to barracks and the cordon of police was dispersed.

ANOTHER TRIAL

That is Attracting the Attention of the French Parisians.

PARIS, May 29.—While the Dreyfus case was proceeding in one part of the palace of justice, the assize court on the other side of the building was occupied with the trial of Mm. Deroulede and Marcel Habert, who are charged with inciting soldiers to insubordination on the day of the election of President Loubet.

Conspicuous among the audience were Mme. Rochefort, Sol. Montell, Francoise Copper and M. Quenay de Beaurupaire, former president of the civil section of the court of cassation.

As the defendants entered some of the spectators cheered.

The reading of the indictment caused some murmurs.

When M. Deroulede, (who is a member of the chamber of deputies and creator, in 1882, of the league of patriots), was called upon to plead he began a diatribe against parliamentarians and the Jews. During the course of his remarks he declared his action was maturely weighed and reminded the court that he created Boulangism "in order to save France."

The audience in court cheered Mm. Deroulede and Habert, and there were cries of "here is a jury of acquittal," when the jury entered.

Murmurs were heard when the charges against the prisoners were read.

The presiding judge then asked M. Deroulede why he, a former officer of the army and the soldiers' tyrant, (M. Deroulede is the author of "Chants du Soldat" and "Nouveaux Chants du Soldat"), could wish to turn the army away from its duty. To this M. Deroulede replied, amid laughter, with comparing Premier Dupuy to the frog in the fable and said he (the defendant), wished to lead a brigade to overthrow the parliament republic, adding that his action was fully premeditated. M. Deroulede who spoke in a loud voice, then gave an account of his life and relations with Gambetta, with whom, he said, he had a "communion of ideas." Continuing, M. Deroulede said that when M. Gambetta disappeared he (the defendant) was disgusted to see exteriors and bribery reign at the Palais Bourbon saying:

"We then created Boulangism. When that ended two plagues descended upon France—Panama, a sign of parliamentary decomposition, and Dreyfus, a sign of national decomposition for which parliamentarism is responsible. I am not surprised there was a reaction, which was neither royalist nor imperialist, but popular reaction which was inevitable with the false constitution of 1875, the drafters of which wished to place the people in the king's bed, which explains why the people sleep so badly."

M. Deroulede then arraigned the constitution and the budget of defence, saying it was increasing daily and that France was approaching a deficit. He also attacked the budget of public works.

PRACTICAL JOKE

Causes the Death of a Man—The Jokers are Arrested.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Frank Magill died suddenly in the car house of the Paterson Railroad Company at Paterson, N. J., last night. It was given out at the time that heart disease caused his death, but investigation to-day indicates that he died as a result of a practical joke, being killed by electricity. To-night Joseph Grant and Christopher Ashfield, who were also employed at the car house, were arrested upon charges of manslaughter.

County Physician McBride, who made the autopsy to-night, said the indications are that death was caused by shock, but of what nature he is not prepared to say until the investigation is more complete. Grant admits that a practical joke was played on Magill, a wire being connected with a soft soap cell. It was expected that when the men took out a handful of soap to wash their hands they would receive a shock. The wire used, however, appears to have been a high tension one and the result was fatal.

INTERESTING SESSION

Of the United Presbyterian Assembly—The Tobacco Habit. No Action Taken.

SHOWING OF FOREIGN MISSION

So Promising That the Assembly Voted to Increase the Apportionment.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—At to-day's session of the general session of the United Presbyterian church the report of the board of home missions was adopted and the report of the board of foreign missions was read and discussed. The question of acting upon the memorial of the Chicago presbytery asking for the repeal of the section of the Westminster confession which prohibits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was brought up, but postponed for a future discussion.

The resignation of Dr. Owens as corresponding secretary of the board of missions was accepted and a resolution was adopted requesting him to write a history of the board. Dr. Owens, in discussing the report of the board said it was not gratifying according to the figures, but they have increased some, and if it had not been for this increase, the church, as a whole would have shown a decrease.

With reference to the use of tobacco being sinful and inconsistent with the Christian profession, which was sent by the last assembly to the presbyteries, the committee on bills and overtures to-day reported that the vote was eleven to one in favor of taking no action on the subject. The vote was eight to four in favor of similar non-action in the matter of the prohibition of its use by students.

Another overture requiring church members to promise, systematic and proportionate contributions was voted down unanimously by the presbyteries. The afternoon session was devoted to the report of the committee on foreign missions and women's work in church extension.

Foreign Missions.

The report of the foreign missions was presented by the Rev. J. G. Carson, of Xenia, Ohio. The report showed such a promising condition of the foreign missions for continued progress that the assembly voted to increase the apportionment of \$51,000 to \$56,000, and the apportionment for the work in India was increased \$52,000, to \$53,000.

Dr. W. W. Barr, speaking of the report said that 167 missionaries had been sent to foreign fields since that work was begun. Dr. Barr recently returned from the Egyptian missions, and speaking of the work there, said that the march of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Sudan had opened a territory containing 14,000,000 of people to Christianity.

Dr. J. P. White stated that in the Egyptian missions sustained by the United Presbyterian church there are 12,000 persons in the schools, 12,000 in churches and 2,000 native Christian workers are being sent into the homes to carry on the work.

The report of women's work showed that there are 954 missionary societies with a total membership of 23,707. During the past year \$80,733 was contributed and \$52,519 was sent to missions, leaving a balance of \$14,636 with which to begin the work of the ensuing year.

Deceased Wife's Sister.

The committee having in charge the memorial of the Chicago presbytery asking for the repeal of that section of the Westminster confession which prohibits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, held a meeting late to-night and decided not to make a report on the subject to the assembly. This action of the committee will prevent a discussion on the subject during the present assembly.

The committee on bills and overtures to-night recommended and the general assembly adopted the memorial of Southern Illinois presbytery in regard to the secret societies. This provides for the appointment of a committee composed of one member from each synod to revise article XV, which prohibits members of oath-bound secret societies from becoming members of the denomination and further to say whether this should prevent members of all secret organizations from joining the church on which there is now such diversity of opinion.

New Companies Chartered.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 29.—Fifteen charters were issued to-day by the secretary of state, five of which are domestic and one of them a Wheeling concern. The domestic corporations chartered are:

The Real Estate Loan Banking Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., with a capital of \$200, 10 per cent of which is paid in. The right to increase the capital stock to five million dollars in all is reserved. Shares are \$100 each, and are held by H. P. McGregor, James W. Ewing, D. G. Morgan, G. O. Smith and Charles B. Reed, all of Wheeling, W. Va.

Daily News Publishing Company, of Parkersburg, W. Va., with a capital of \$20,000, 10 per cent of the stock being paid in with privilege to increase stock to \$50,000. Shares are \$100 each, and are held by E. Kent Loomis, Charles D. Heaton, W. W. Jackson, V. B. Archer and H. J. Cook, all of Parkersburg.

Smallpox at Empire.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
EMPIRE, O., May 29.—The people of Empire and vicinity are stirred up over a genuine case of smallpox, the victim being Clyde Householder, a young man

whose relatives live in Empire. He was working in a small town near Pittsburgh, and a short time ago was taken ill with smallpox and confined in the past house, from which he has escaped and has been circulating about Empire and Toronto. He has been placed in an empty house, and a strict watch is kept over him.

THE WAGE SCALE

Presented by the Amalgamated Association—The Manufacturers' View of the Situation.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 29.—Secretary James H. Nutt, of the Iron Manufacturers' Association, returned from Detroit to-day, where he has been attending the meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, and manufacturers' representatives.

"Things are practically no nearer a settlement than they were before I went to Detroit," said Mr. Nutt.

"The Amalgamated Association presented the newly arranged scale at the conference of their representatives with those of the manufacturers. We discussed it thoroughly, but we did not arrive at any conclusion. Mr. Shaffer will present the manufacturers' objections to the convention, when they will be acted upon.

"Our work is done for the present, and we have adjourned to meet some time next week. The arrangements for the next meeting will be made between Mr. Shaffer and myself and at our talk we partially decided upon Wednesday.

"During the meeting with the Association committee, the manufacturers indicated the changes that they thought ought to be made in the submitted scale, but made no absolute proposition. The meeting was perfectly harmonious on both sides. The manufacturers were willing to concede an advance, but there was a difference of opinion concerning the amount which I think can be adjusted probably at the next meeting."

Amalgamated Association.

DETROIT, Mich., May 29.—To-day's session of the Amalgamated Association of iron, steel and tin workers was devoted to the reports of the standing committees on questions affecting the association's constitution. A few changes were made. It was unanimously agreed to stick to the new wage scale, no matter what the manufacturers decide upon. The next conference with the manufacturers will probably be held in Pittsburgh.

A new office, assistant president, with a salary of \$1,200, was created by the delegates. Owing to the urgent duties that now fall on President Shaffer, it was deemed necessary that we have an assistant. Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Muncie, Ind., Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Toledo were all nominated as the place for the next convention. Only one ballot, which gave Cleveland the highest number of votes, was taken and the matter went over until to-morrow, when the election of officers will be held.

TERRIFIC STORM

Passes Over Pittsburgh Yesterday, Doing Great Damage.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 29.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over this section to-day, doing considerable money damage, but no fatalities resulted. The early rumors had a number of people killed, but later reports show that the most serious effect of the storm was the almost electrocution of Annie Sullivan, a ten-year-old girl, who was on her way home from school. She was struck by a live telephone wire, heavily charged with a cross with an electric light wire. The wire caught her across the throat and burned into the flesh from ear to ear. The physicians to-night say she has a chance of recovery.

The Miller street high school house in Minersville, was unroofed and several children were supposed to be pinned under the debris. This, fortunately, proved untrue and no one was seriously injured.

The roof of H. A. Warmestler's livery stable in the East End, was blown off and the entire system of telephone, telegraph and trolley circuits were prostrated, delaying street car traffic for three hours.

The East End electric light plant was partially wrecked, resulting in the machinery being stopped for the night, leaving the entire East End in almost total darkness.

The damage throughout the city to trees, fences, roofs, etc., is big, but the loss in dollars and cents cannot be estimated to-night. Reports from surrounding towns give the damage as considerable, but no fatalities resulted.

ARBITRATION THE THEME

Of the Deliberations of the Peace Conference at the Hague.

THE HAGUE, May 29.—The drafting committee, or sub-committee of the arbitration committee met to-day and discussed the Russian scheme, adopting with slight modifications the first six articles.

Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, submitted a proposal of mediation and arbitration consisting of six articles in the form of an amendment to the Russian project.

The Americans also submitted an amendment, demanding that, in the event of a dispute between two nations, each should choose another nation to act together as arbitrators to settle the differences without bloodshed. This must not be confounded with the proposal for a permanent arbitration tribunal, which the Americans will introduce during the week.

The Italian proposal includes a clause providing that mediation and arbitration shall not stop mobilization or preparations for war. Neither the American nor Italian amendment has yet been discussed.

The naval and military sections of the disarmament committee both met to-day and exchanged ideas in a desultory manner. The importance of this commission will be practically nil.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; south-westerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; brisk southwesterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schneck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	58
9 a. m.	62
11 a. m.	65
1 p. m.	71
3 p. m.	72
5 p. m.	68
7 p. m.	65
9 p. m.	62
11	